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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.10.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 75

January 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 75 68

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN RAIDER.

Some Further Particulars.

London, January 19.
With regard to the new German raider, it is now recalled that a month ago the Chilean (German-owned) barque Tintal escaped from the little port of Calbuco, Chile, after loading considerable supplies of provisions and live stock. It was then suspected that she was intended for privateering.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says the raider has also captured the Trowden Range (possibly the Snowden Range).
The raider is stated to be a vessel of the Mowee type.
It is now known that the Saint Theodore was converted into a commerce-raider.

PEACE BY HOOK OR BY CROOK.

German Soldiers' Demand.

London, January 19.
A neutral correspondent of the Times, in a despatch from Cologne, on January 12, says the demand for peace comes from the soldiers.
General von Hindenburg had returned from the West profoundly impressed with the view that politicians must make peace by hook or by crook.
The area of the fighting in the West is known as The Grave. Every sort of influence is used to prevent the return of particular regiments and officers thither, despite the attractions of superior food and lots of amusements in the towns. Numerous Western generals have been superseded, and the number of punishments on men is appalling.
The Germans think that only submarines can snatch a victory, and it is reported that a thousand are building.

RAISING OF WAR FUNDS.

A Levy If Necessary.

London, January 19.
Mr. Bonar Law, at Glasgow, appealing on behalf of the war Loan, referred to his Guildhall speech hinting at the possibility of other methods of obtaining money. This remark had been drawn attention to, but it was only commonplace, as he preferred voluntary methods. He was confident they would succeed, but, if necessary, account would be taken of a levy on individuals and institutions. Not millions but popular hundreds would ensure the success of the Loan. He had reason to believe that behind the German military machine was an internal foundation rotten to the core.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

London, January 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, President Poincaré, interviewed by an American, said the war had improved the good Franco-American relations. Not a day had passed since the outbreak of war that President Poincaré had not received shoals of letters and gifts for the invaded populations, and widows and orphans. France would never refuse the generous ideas of President Wilson regarding post-war agreements to ensure peace, but these must be preceded by the restoration of violated rights.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

More Steamers Sunk.

London, January 19.
The following steamers have been sunk:—Manchester Inventor, Wrapby, Girfield, and Anchenorag (British); and Omsk (Danish).

Heavy Loss of Life.

London, January 19.
A telegram from Stockholm says that the Finnish steamer Skiftet was torpedoed in the Gulf of Bothnia on January 14, with a loss of 183 lives.

Spanish Steamer Torpedoed.

London, January 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that a submarine torpedoed the Spanish steamer Manuel, and towed the crew in a boat till she met a Swedish steamer, which picked up the men.

THE EGYPTIAN SUCCESSES.

Congratulations to General Murray.

London, January 19.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, His Majesty the King, the War Cabinet, the Sultan, General Sir Reginald Wingate, the Egyptian Premier and General Milne have telegraphed to General Murray congratulating him on the expulsion of the enemy from Sinai. The War Cabinet adds:—"The operations promise further successes." Cavalry continue to round up stragglers.

RAILWAY FARES.

London, January 19.
The recent increase in railway fares is abolished for officers, men and nurses of the British and Franco-Belgian forces.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, January 19.
A wireless Russian official message says:—"The enemy has adopted the offensive in the region of Zborov. Part of a detachment entered our trenches, but were promptly driven out.
The enemy bombarded Okna and Bordanichtsi in the valleys of Trots and Oltus.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OUR HEROES' GRAVES.

London, January 19.
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, presiding at the Soldiers' Graves' Committee, stated that 150,000 graves had been registered in France and Belgium, and that sixty of four hundred burial grounds had been beautifully laid out, under the advice of the Director of Kew Gardens. We were also caring for the French Cemeteries in the line taken over. The experience gained in France and Belgium was being applied elsewhere.
His Royal Highness welcomed the first attendance of the Dominions and India Committee.
The Committee considered the marking and care of the soldiers' graves of the Dominions, India and Great Britain.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Further British Progress.

London, January 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We progressed at night time north of Beaumont and bombarded the defences east of Bois Grenier and east of Ploegsteert.
The enemy's artillery was active to the south of Sailly Saillies and east of Bethune.

A QUESTION FOR THE PACIFISTS.

Germany's Worthless Promises.

Mr. Eilen Phillips writes in the Daily Chronicle:—
An admirable journal, the Cambridge Magazine, has lately sprung into a fame that extends beyond the interests of the University responsible for its publication. For the careful compilation of neutral and enemy opinion, which it weekly furnishes, has very real value in correcting perspective and offering to thinking men and women an opportunity of extending study in the domain of comparative politics.

One notes, however, in these quotations from the Press of Europe an omission and an inability to approach the war from any but a temporal and practical standpoint. The utility, horror, and hopelessness of the struggle are naturally insisted upon; but even as the neutral nations preserved silence when Germany invaded Belgium; even as they uttered no word, from the least to the greatest among them, against the destruction of all political principle involved by a nation's broken oath, so still, the moral significance of the war and the enormous moral difficulties that immediately rise to the mind at the thought of peace, are slurred and evaded.

Faith is vital in all the relations of humanity, and with individual or nation the knowledge that faith will form no part of an understanding, must perforce render negotiation vain.

Take an institution whose operations are, more or less, familiar to all of us. The Stock Exchange runs on faith. The business of the Stock Exchange is so complex—the factor of time enters so largely into its transactions—that anything like long-drawn legal precautions and preliminaries are impossible. Thus immense sums change hands and enormous financial interests are daily involved upon no safer or surer basis than man's faith and trust in man.

And with greater affairs, involving international undertakings, faith has been relied upon for civilisation as a necessary and fruitful factor of advancement and progress. We have, or thought we had, reached a stage in the evolution of morals when the oath is recognised as of absolute efficacy to bind the obligations of responsible mankind. Yet the broken oath of Germany has not awakened that universal reprobation and condemnation fairly to have been expected; and neutral Powers have altered no single or com-

mon protest at her action. Neither Pope nor President nor Monarches lifted their voices in the name of religion and humanity before this staggering and reactionary stroke; indeed, the neutral mind, as reflected in the writings of the publicists, has rather exhibited a consciousness that the Central Nations, by virtue of their geographical circumstances, were bound to proceed in violation of their oaths.

It is a retrograde, unmoral attitude in the affairs of men, an attitude profoundly disappointing to the humanist; and it renders the prospects of peace a thousand times more remote than European writers would have us believe. For if this aspect of the German invasion is to be ignored; if so stupendous a piece of perfidy and barbarism has no significance; if we are to accept the opinion that Germany has conducted the war on recognised lines and is as much entitled to hearing and consideration at a peace conference as the Allied nations, then no sort of basis for understanding is in sight, for justice counts such a plea. The neutral nations, one and all, appear to assume that nothing has happened to put Germany in another category from the rest of the belligerents. But can we grant that assumption? Can we ignore her inhuman operations on land and sea? Can we, even if the insulted neutrals are willing to do so, accept her representatives as standing for a clear-headed, honourable nation, which has fought a fair fight, and to-day deserves the same amount of consideration as those with whom she has fought?

We cannot, and no sane man would claim that we can; but, for the sake of the argument, let it be assumed that the Allies and the Central Powers meet to order peace on equal terms to-morrow. What equal terms are possible? What guarantees exist? How can such opposite ideals be reconciled, or common ground discovered where our values and those of Germany may unite to found a stable treaty?

With longings as deep as that of any State on earth this nation desires peace; but from the moment that Germany entered Belgium, peace on her terms ceased to be possible, unless Europe was prepared to present her with the sovereignty of the earth; while peace on the Allied terms became equally unthinkable, so long as the Fatherland was to be left in a condition to break that peace at her future convenience.

Mr. Asquith's assertion that we should not sheathe the sword until Prussian militarism had ceased to be a force was no vain rhetoric; it was a bare statement of the only means by which European

peace can be assured. And the question that may now fairly be put to pacifists is this: How, while we are still far short of the vantage ground from which we can ensure peace, shall the Allies parley with a nation whose oath is worthless? What would they have us say to an unbeaten, unbroken Germany?

If the Union of Democratic Control will show why it is prepared to trust Prussian militarism and its traditions; if it will submit good arguments why Germany at this stage of the war should consent to Allied occupation, since trust is dead, then England might be glad to hear the Union; but those who represent it cannot pretend that a peace which holds one of our sacred objectives in this war has yet become possible. Every man of them knows better; and it is false humanity to suppose that an honourable peace, combined with safeguard for the rising generations of Europe, could be won from Germany and Austria to-day.

Every honest heart deplores the sacrifice and every hand would strive to shorten it; but the stark duty exists to continue, since we are fighting nations whose ideals are opposed to all permanent peace and who will only cease to menace the world's welfare when rendered physically impotent to do so. The temper in which Germany has prosecuted the war, her past red list of assassinations and her present practice of slavery render it difficult to understand those who cry to the Allies to offer her peace; and we have at least the right to challenge such men for some explicit opinion, first as to their conception of peace terms commensurate with the world's martyrdom, and secondly as to how it is humanly possible at present without the application of force to ensure the preservation of peace when made.

We know that an army of occupation would not yet be tolerated by Germany, since that argues defeat; and we also know that without an army of occupation Germany's ratifications would be worth far less than the paper they were written on. That being so, what do the pacifists aim at, and how do they support the futile contention that peace is possible before a decision?

Interned Germans.

—The Southgate Council is employing a hundred interned Germans to cultivate vacant land. The council pays the Government 3d an hour for each man, and also pays 1½d. to each man. Many quarters anticipate that Lord Devonport will soon take other action.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Intense Artillery Duel.

London, January 19.
A French communique states that an artillery duel of considerable intensity took place in the Vosges, Lorraine, and Soissons sectors. The rest of the front was quiet.

THE TRIPOLI REBELLION.

Rome, January 19.

The rebellion in Tripoli originated in an intrigue by a well-known native agitator Baruni, who fled from Tripoli and returned supplied with Turco-German funds. He declared that he had been authorised by the Sultan to organise a rebellion against Italy. He stirred up two tribes and concentrated three columns estimated at 3,000 strong against the Italian frontiers. The Italians attacked the approaching columns and completely routed the enemy after five hours stiff fighting. The enemy left 400 dead on the field. The Italian casualties were not heavy. The pursuit of the enemy is being followed up.

NOTE TO THE POPE.

Central Powers' Plea to Save Europe.

Berlin, Dec. 12.—The Note sent by the Central Powers to his Holiness the Pope Benedict XV. encloses a copy of the declaration transmitted through neutrals to the Entente States, and adds:—"The reasons which prompted Germany and her allies to this step are manifold. For two years and a half a terrible war has been devastating the European continent."

"Unlimited treasures of civilisation have been destroyed, extensive areas have been soaked with blood. Millions of brave soldiers have fallen in battle, and millions have returned home as invalids. Grief and sorrow fill almost every house. Not only upon belligerent nations, but also upon neutrals, the destructive consequences of the gigantic struggle weigh heavily."

"Trade and commerce, carefully built up in years of peace, have been depressed. The best forces of the nations have been withdrawn from the production of useful objects."

"Europe, which was formerly devoted to the propagation of religion and civilisation, which was trying to find a solution for social problems, and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labour, now resembles an immense war camp in which the achievements and works of many decades are doomed to annihilation."

"Germany is carrying on a war of defence against the enemies, which aim at her destruction. She fights in order to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation in the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations."

"All the enemies' efforts are unable to shatter the heroic armies of the allies that protect the frontiers of their countries, strengthened by the certainty that the enemy shall never pierce the iron wall."

"Those fighting on the front know that they are supported by the whole nation, which is inspired by love for its country, ready for the greatest sacrifices and determined to defend to the last extremity the inherited treasure of intellectual and economic work and social organisation, and the sacred soil of the country."

"Sure of our own strength, but realising Europe's sad future if this war continues; seized with pity in the face of

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Elgin.

London, January 19.
The death is announced of the Earl of Elgin.
[The Earl of Elgin and Kincaid was the 9th Earl. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies (1905-8). Previously he had been Treasurer of the Household and First Commissioner of Works (1886) and Viceroy of India (1894-99). The heir to the title is Lord Bruce.]

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—Knights of Grace—The Duke of Bedford, Captain the Hon. Henry Brougham, Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K. O. M. G. Ladies of Grace—Margaret Agnes, Lady Davidson; Mary Evelyn, Lady McMahon; Janet, Lady Tupper. Esquires—Captain Angus Alexander Mac Intosh of Mackintosh, Hon. Lieut-Colonel Charles Walsh Rowley, Hon. Associate—Lieut-Colonel Fred Harvey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, January 23.
Chinese New Year. General Holiday.

Wednesday, January 24.
General Holiday.

Friday, January 26.
St. John's Cathedral.—Meeting of Stewards and Subscribers; 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 27.
Hongkong Race Meeting.—Entries close.

Monday, January 29.
West Point Building Co's Meeting; 11.30 a.m.
H.K. Central Estate Ltd's Meeting; 11.45 a.m.
H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co's Meeting; noon.
H.K. Land Reclamation Co's Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

the unspeakable misery of humanity, the German Empire, in accord with her allies, solemnly repeats what the Chancellor already declared one year ago: That Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the whole world the question whether or no it is possible to find a basis for an understanding.

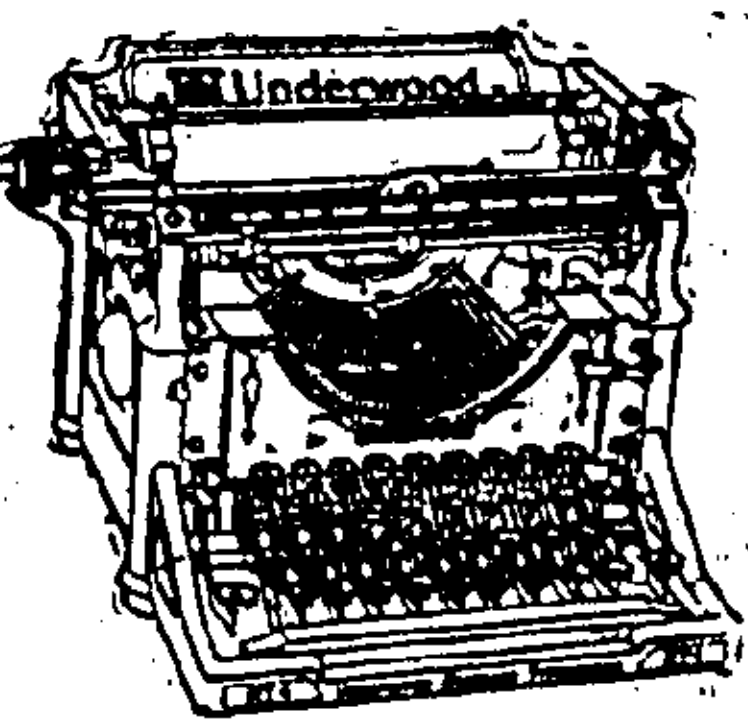
"Since the first day of Pontifical reign his Holiness the Pope has unwaveringly demonstrated in a most generous fashion his solicitude for the innumerable victims of this war, has alleviated the sufferings and ameliorated the fate of thousands of men injured by this catastrophe. Inspired by the exalted ideas of his ministry, his Holiness seized every opportunity, in humanity's interest, in order to bring to an end so sanguinary a war."

"The Imperial Government is firmly confident that the initiative of the four Powers will find a friendly welcome on the part of his Holiness, and that the work of peace can count upon the personal support of the Holy See."

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. S. Li, Hon. F.R.S., a Chinese graduate
taught in America, has been a teacher
in this country for many years.
He has a good knowledge of teaching
Chinese to non-Chinese students, and is
a first rate teacher of Chinese.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"Hong Kong Telegraph" office or direct to M. S. Li,
160, Wellington Street, second floor.

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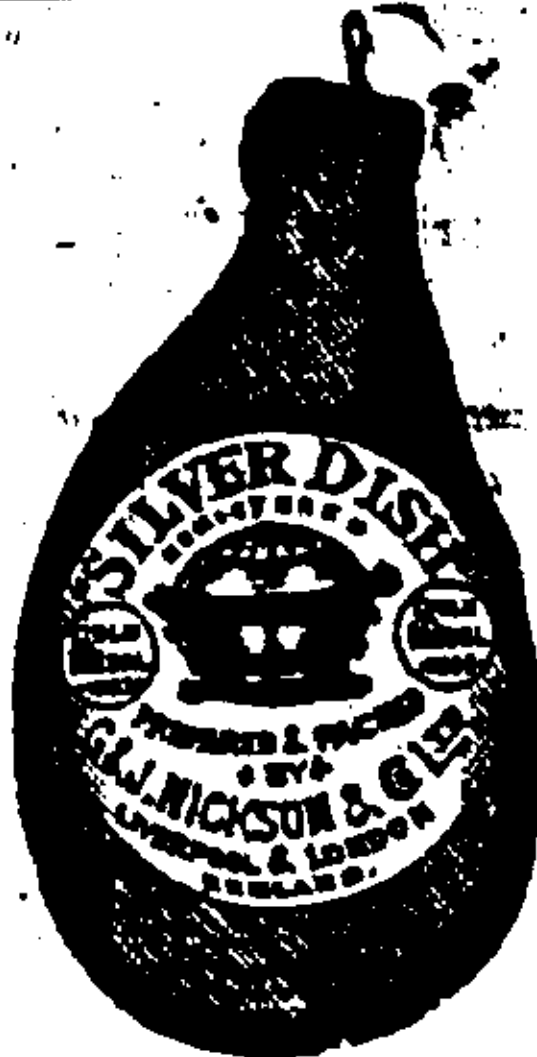
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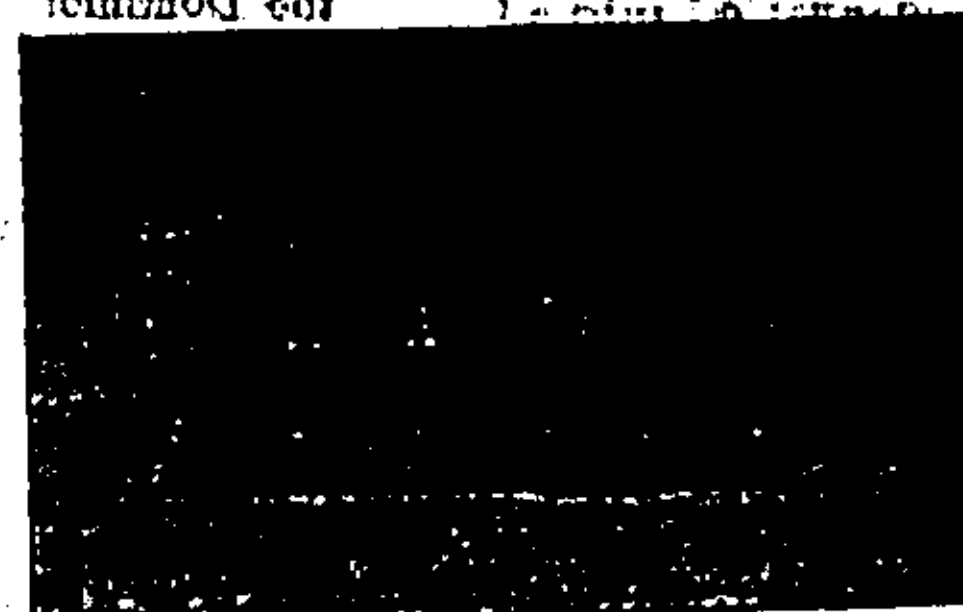


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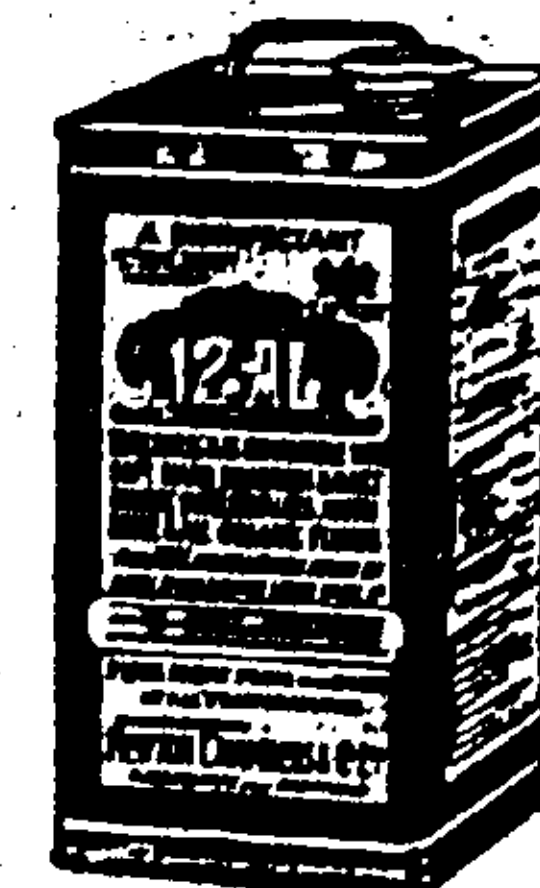
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have been strong in many moving
picture theatres throughout
Canada in the past. The prohibi-
tion of the Hearst "Movies" has
been brought about by action of
of the various censor boards
acting on the suggestion of the
Dominion censor authorities and
not by Order-in-Council passed
by the Dominion Government.

Father Vaughan and Admiral
Jellicoe.

Father Vaughan S.J., speaking
in East London, said both the
country and the Navy felt that
Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was in
his right place at the Admiralty.
What he admired so enormously
in the Admiral was not only his
efficiency as administrator and
his efficiency in command,
but his splendid manly
piety. Just before the great sea
fight off Jutland the Admiral of
the Fleet retired to his cabin.
There, on his knees, he committed
himself and the Fleet under his
command to the care of God.
When he returned to the bridge
Sir John was as much at his ease
and as calm and collected as
though the great battle was some
ordinary sham fight practice.
When was England going to
follow the example of Jellicoe
and Beatty and turn to God?

Newspaper Libel Cases.

By consent, damages amount-
ing to £1,300, and costs were
awarded M. Rene Colasert, Mayor
of Ypres, in an action for libel
brought by the Lord Chief Justice
against the *Pall Mall Gazette* and
the *Manchester Guardian*. The
libel was a statement in a pub-
lished letter from a soldier that
the mayor was shot for helping
the Germans to fill the vaults
beneath the famous town hall
with stores and ammunition. M.
Colasert went into the witness box
and formally denied his "death"
and also the imputation of com-
plicity at the German occupation.
Counsel for the defendants made
a graceful apology and the Lord
Chief Justice in entering judg-
ment said the defendants were
paying, if not a generous sum, a
sum M. Colasert was prepared to
accept.

Brass Cash.

The *Peking Daily News* is
authorized by the Ministry of
Finance to deny the report in the
Asahi and other Japanese
vernacular papers that Dr. Jenks
of New York has applied for per-
mission to purchase 60,000 tons
of old Chinese brass cash or
assisted in the negotiations for
the American Railway loan of
\$100,000,000 from New York
bankers. We regret because we
recently mistook Dr. Jenks for
Mr. Honda of the Japanese
"Hain-ya" Company in connection
with this matter as the purchase
and smelting of 60,000 tons of
Chinese brass cash was demanded
by this Japanese Company in lieu
for the cancellation of its
Shuikoushan and Tungkuashan
mining "commission" and it has
nothing to do with Dr. Jenks.

A Seventy-Mile Search-Light.

A high-intensity search-light,
capable of throwing its beam
seventy miles, has been invented
by Mr. Elmer A. Sperry, of New
York City, who is already well
known through his gyro compass
and aeroplane stabilizer. Says the
American Reporter: "In conjunc-
tion with officers of the United
States Navy Department, Mr.
Sperry is now endeavoring to
flash signals from New York to
the navy-yard in Philadelphia, a
distance of ninety-one miles. So
powerful are the rays of the new
search-light that the intensity of
its brilliance almost equals that
of the sun. Its unusual brilliancy
results from a new form of arc,
running at higher current density,
special carbons, and the burning
of a superheated vapor in the
cavity of the positive electrode.
In size, this searchlight is very
little larger than the present
high-powered types used by the
United States Navy."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Late Prince Henry of Bavaria.
A despatch from Munich gives details of the manner in which Prince Henry of Bavaria was killed on the Rumanian front. The Prince was with a German division south of the Red Tower Pass and went with a small group of officers to make a reconnaissance on a height which was dominated by the Rumanian artillery. Whilst the officers were studying the situation with the aid of their glasses a Rumanian shell burst within a few feet of the Prince, who was so grievously wounded in the arms and chest that he died a few hours later.

Increased Cost of Printing.
The following announcement indicates one effect of the war and as it refers to the cost of printing only, and does not include a general increase in the cost of paper (which has gone up in some cases 400 per cent.) it shows why higher charges all round are necessary. A special committee of the London Master Printers' Association which has considered the effect of recent increases in the cost of printing has found that an immediate advance of at least 10 per cent. is in addition to any higher prices previously charged. The Master Printers have recently accorded further increases in wages to their employees. It is estimated that as a result the annual wage bill of the London printing trade, exclusive of the daily newspapers, has been increased by £250,000, a year.

A Neat Retort.
Lord Robert Cecil got in a very neat retort on Mr. Posenby—the Liberal member for Stirling Borough, whose whitem supporters now require of their member only the one last boon that he shall resign the seat, as he has lost their confidence. He had the coolness to ask Lord Robert Cecil whether he was aware that there was not throughout the country absolute and complete confidence in the diplomatic skill of his Majesty's Government. "Yes," replied Lord Robert, "but I believe also that there is not complete and absolute confidence in the hon. member himself." It was an easy shot, no doubt; in fact, a "sitter"; but a roar of delighted laughter went up as the poor bird was shot to pieces, and such few feathers as Mr. Posenby still possessed flew in the air. —*Exchange.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Union Trading Company of No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. S. M. Churn and Mr. C. Honkey are the only Managers of the Firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the Firm.

The Public is requested to bring to the Firm's notice any instrument or document purported to be made by the Firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said S. M. Churn or the said C. Honkey.

THE UNION TRADING CO.
Hong Kong, 19th January, 1917.

DIRECTORY LONDON.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London of its suburbs, the directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 5s. or larger advertisements for 10s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of delicacies at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, it is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



Victor Records

87232 Filtration. McCormack-Krisler.
74447 Rosamunde Entr'acte. (Violin) M. Powell.
74489 Mignon-Polonaise Je suis T'fante. (Violon) M. Garrison.
88003 Faust-Sa'ut Demeure. E. Caruso.
88321 Minuet in G. (Pianoforte) Paderewski.
88556 La Procession. (Vocal) E. Caruso.
74257 Perpetuum Mobile. (Violin) Kubelik.
89052 Forza del Destino-Ivano. Alvaro Part I Caruso-Amato.
89038 Mignon-Les Hirondelles. Farrar-Journet.
74176 Caprice Basque. (Violin) M. Elm.

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IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

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J. T. SHAW

TEL.
692

JUST RECEIVED
A
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF

HANAN SHOES.

IN NEW SMART & UP TO DATE
MODELS.

NOTE THE PRICE: \$15.00 A PAIR.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

For Delicate Infants

and at weaning time, there is no food so deservedly popular as Benger's. As soon as you begin to prepare Benger's Food with milk, it undergoes a first process of natural digestion which enables its highly nutritive contents to be fully absorbed even by weakly children. As



imparts its nourishment easily and quickly, distressed infants are soon comforted and nourished.

From an English Surgeon.
"After a long experience of food both at home and in India, I consider Benger's Food to be the most perfect and reliable food for infants and young children."
Benger's Food is sold in tin by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: BENGERS FOOD LTD., 1, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, HALL 10, BROADWAY; LONDON, 10, FLEET STREET.



NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. General Importers and Exporters. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, Old Street, London, E.C.1.

NOTICE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD.
FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply A. C. H. Hongkong Telegraph.

TO LET.—Flats in "Ewo Mess." No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—Four-roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—Offices at 7, Connaught Road, C.
Offices in King's & York Buildings.
Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
Houses in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.
Houses on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, Lane at rear. Apply.—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET at the Peak, furnished, 3 Stewart Terrace. Apply:—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Building.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO BE LET.—April-September. NO. 10, STEWART TERRACE.—Peak. Newly furnished. Ten is Courts and Vegetable Garden. Apply E. A. M. Williams, c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, New Government Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately, EUROPEAN NURSE to look after child 2 years old. Apply: Spradbery, Hongkong Hotel.

WANTED.—Typewriting; Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a specialty. Write "Despatch." Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICES.

RHODINE.

RHODINE means acetyl acid of the purest quality. It is the equivalent of the German Aspirine and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE. From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physician's prescription.

RHODINE is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, stomacheic pains etc., if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.

These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.

Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

From 1st February till further notice the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table.

SUNDAYS.

From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

From 6.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS & WEEK-DAYS.

The 8.10 p.m. car will be discontinued.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yunnan.

OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 11.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Cigars are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Soy is prepared from the best quality of Soy. We give our goods to the public at the lowest possible prices.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hong Kong, 15th January, 1917.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$5,000,000.

In shares of \$10.—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of India & China.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Mercantile Bank of India.

NOTICES.



A SMOKING MIXTURE WITH A MILD AND MELLOW FLAVOUR WHICH DELIGHTS THE CONNOISSEUR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(Telephone 1741).

NEW STOCKS IN

KHAKI WOOL SCARVES

\$2.25, \$3.00, \$4.00 Each.

SEAMLESS

KNITTED WOOL SOCKS

WITH MENDING

\$1.50 & \$2.00 Per pair.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

SMOKE THE POPULAR CIGARETTES

• M. C. C. •

CORK TIPPED. ... Per 100. \$1.50
GOLD \$1.50
PLAIN \$1.25
M.C.C. SPECIAL

PLAIN TIPPED Per 20, 35 cents.
SOLE AGENT:—CRAECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

The Graeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor, Gleanings, N. D. Tocco, M. Melachro, Dimitris, Simon-Aris, Maspero, Freres, Falson Special, Laberwood, Brothers, Westminster Special, etc.

POPULAR PRICES.

REPAIRS! REPAIRS!! REPAIRS!!!

CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, REPEATERS.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF HIGH GRADE WATCHES.
CLOCKS & INSTRUMENTS CLEANED & REPAIRED

AN ENGLISH WATCHMAKER.

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PRACTICAL CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS:—4, D'ARLINGTON STREET.

PYERIS

SPARKING MINERAL WATER

IS AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF
A WELL KNOWN SPA
BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH WHISKY.
AN EXCELLENT TABLE WATER.

Prices:

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone No. 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1917.

CHINESE IN FOREIGN TERRITORY.

A Peking paper has been laying itself out to publish lengthy reports of injustices alleged to have been meted out by the Dutch Government to Chinese in Java. Those *Telegraph* readers who have seen certain Dutchmen handling coolies of Asiatic race will feel no great surprise at hearing of discontent among the Chinese of Java; but if those same readers have tarried in Hongkong long enough to compare Dutch and British methods, they may feel that there is yet a happy and eminently workable medium between the two. The charges, in this particular instance, are brought against the Dutch police, who, it is alleged, are given to riding rough-shod over the Chinese and carrying on a policy of quite uncalculated dragging. The Dutch (or some of them) it has to be owned, have little compunction in treating native races as they treat animals; that is to say, damnably. Even as recently as the South African War it was not uncommon for a Boer to test the straight-throwing capacity of a new rifle by taking a shot at a distant Kaffir or Hottentot. We have known Dutch estate managers, too, who saw nothing out-of-the-way in pegging a coolie down head and foot under a mid-day equatorial sun as a mild punishment, and we once had the pleasure of preventing a gentleman of the same nationality from kicking a septuagenarian Chinese gardener in the ribs in order to awaken him. Indeed we have never understood why Kingsley, in his "Westward Ho!", did not choose Hollanders instead of Spaniards for his villains, for no Spaniard born of woman could ever hope to out-do some Dutchmen of whom history tells, in point of brutality. But perhaps Kingsley never read the history of the Dutch in relation to such colonies as Guinea.

But this is only one side of the argument. If Dutchmen have exceeded the limits of ordinary humanity in many cases, they have also done for the Chinese within their territory what the Chinese would never have accomplished for themselves. If the settlers from this part of the world in Java and Sumatra possess a finer physique, are more generally prosperous, and better educated than their brethren in their own country, it is because Dutch law has insisted upon the rigid observation of the laws of health among them and has prevented one Chinese from preying on another. The most difficult thing to make a certain class of Chinese understand is that, even supposing that the British are unduly hard on them (which they are not) or that the Dutch are given to handling them too harshly (which they sometimes are) they are still enjoying far more immunity from cruelty and oppression than would be theirs if they remained in their own country. Not only so, but we in Hongkong know that the Chinese are more unjust, more inconsiderate, more grasping and more cruel towards each other, even when out of their own territory, than Europeans have ever been towards them.

And then another matter—which the Dutch in general understand far better than the Britishers in general. There is a definite line to be drawn between the Chinese who comes of the third or fourth generation of foreign subjects, and he who is here to-day and gone to-morrow. Hongkong, with its customary lack of common sense, draws but little distinction between the Chinese who was born and brought up here and is loyal to the bone to the Empire, and the other man who is here merely because he wants to escape justice in his own country, or because he can make more money and dwell more safely here than in e.g. Canton. The Dutch make a very abrupt distinction here, and the Americans in the Philippines draw it more finely still by declining to allow any Chinese newcomers in the country at all—a rule also observed in Australia. If the Dutch have failed where we have succeeded in one direction, one could quote half a dozen directions wherein they have succeeded and we have conspicuously failed. Holland has at least never given Asiatics the impression that she is afraid of them; a thing that Hongkong has done on more than one occasion. Some day, perhaps, a Secretary of State will arise who will know something about the Colonies and will comprehend the difficulties that lie in the way of properly administering them. Then, doubtless, more power will be given to the police than they at present possess, Exeter Hall will be told to mind its own business, and without in any way approaching certain Dutch methods, the British Government here will still be in a position to exercise that firmness towards the alien Chinese which will make them respect authority.

A Gratifying Announcement.

The official announcement which we published yesterday, to the effect that sanction has been obtained for the wider use of the Volunteers and the Volunteer Reserves for military purposes, is one which, we are sure, will be received with a considerable measure of satisfaction by the men concerned. Such a pronouncement has been anticipated for some time now, and we may take it for granted that the authorities have had good reasons for delaying its circulation until now. For very many months there has existed a feeling of discontent among members of these forces, not in the way of complaint at being required to take an active part in the work involved in the defence of the Colony, but because the men have felt that, if they can best serve the Empire by remaining in the Colony, they might be more usefully employed than they are at the present time. Their grievances, if it can so be termed—has been that they have wanted more work, not less—but work of the right kind. Very many of them have been willing and anxious to join up and go to the front, but they have been refused permission, and, remaining in the Colony, they have been the butt of wholly unwarranted attacks on their alleged lack of patriotism. Quite rightly, they have keenly resented such imputations, and, as we say, they have long been wishing that the authorities would extend their usefulness from a military point of view. Their desires are now to be met, though the particular manner in which their services will be required has not yet been indicated. That will no doubt follow in due course.

Snatcher Well Punished.
For snatching a gold neck chain from a Chinese girl, a coolie was this morning, by Mr. J. R. Wood, sent to prison for a year, and was ordered to receive 24 strokes of the birch, and be placed in the stocks for four hours.

Charity Football Match.
Our readers are reminded of the exhibition football match between Civilian and Service teams, which is to take place on Tuesday, at 4 p.m. The taking will be devoted to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers.

The Bijou.
The Bijou Theatre is screening some very good pictures to-night. The programme includes a beautiful drama in five parts, entitled "The Mystery of the Royal Circus" and a two-part Charlie Chaplin picture. This is a special programme, selected for the Chinese New Year holiday.

On the Car.
A Chinese constable was riding on a car yesterday when he saw a man sitting in a suspicious manner. When the man saw that he was being observed, he got off the car, but the constable arrested him, and when he was taken to the Police Station a sharp instrument was found in his possession. It also transpired that he was a returned banished. His Worship committed him for trial.

Diocesan Girls' School.
The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Diocesan Girls' School took place on Thursday, when most gratifying reports were read. The Bishop of Victoria presided and referred to the need of funds in connection with the extension of the school building. Lady May kindly attended to present the prizes. A report of the proceedings reached us only this morning, and we regret, therefore, being unable to make use of it.

War Comforts.
Our Little Bit Society has forwarded its usual fortnightly parcel of comforts for the troops to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London, through the kindness of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co. consisting of the following:—2,916 rolled bandages, 616 swabs, 86 flannel many-tailed bandages, 7 pairs surgical stockings, 88 floor mops, 84 milk covers, 115 suits pyjamas, 24 Japanese puzzles, and 1 dozen Comic Guts. Supreme Court Vacation.

The office of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Chinese New Year Vacation except on New Year's Day and General Holidays when the offices will be closed. On Saturday, the 27th instant, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon, subject, however, to the provisions of Section 5 of the Supreme Court (Vacations) Ordinance 1895, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions. The Chinese New Year Vacation commences on the 23rd instant and terminates on the 27th, (both days inclusive).

Despicable Trick.
A despicable trick was alleged against a well-dressed Chinese shopkeeper, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with causing damage. Inspector O'Sullivan said it was alleged that complainant was standing with his stall when defendant went up to him and there was something said as to his right to park his stall there. It was then alleged that defendant threw a bag of coconuts off Jeyes' fluid and hit complainant's stall, causing damage. All the goods were spoiled. The case was adjourned to the 27th.

DAY BY DAY.

KINDNESS IS THE GOLDEN CHAIN BY WHICH SOCIETY IS BOUND TOGETHER.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s.3 15/16d.

Monday's Anniversary.
Monday is the Anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria (1901).

Vessels Warned.
It is notified that no vessel other than naval craft is allowed, when passing, to approach within 100 yards of the Naval Dockyard walls without a written permit from the Naval Authorities.

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A despicable trick was alleged against a well-dressed Chinese shopkeeper, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with causing damage. Inspector O'Sullivan said it was alleged that complainant was standing with his stall when defendant went up to him and there was something said as to his right to park his stall there. It was then alleged that defendant threw a bag of coconuts off Jeyes' fluid and hit complainant's stall, causing damage. All the goods were spoiled. The case was adjourned to the 27th.

THAT CROWN PRINCE.

Frenchman's Scathing Denunciation.

We have received a marked copy of *L'Echo de Chine* from one of our readers, containing a most interesting article on the German Crown Prince by a French gentleman and well-known sportsman, who formerly spent some time in Hongkong: M. Maurice Rondet-Saint. Basing his article on the interview which the Kaiser's hopeful heir gave some little time since to a correspondent of the *New York Times*, and labelling it with the very happy title "Melancholie", M. Rondet-Saint says:

"The Crown Prince has spoken. He has made the finger of an American journalist touch the obliques of his heart—if this bold metaphor may be allowed me. (This son of the modern Nero has a big heart). 'How deplorable,' says the Prince, 'is this terrible destruction of human lives and of the hopes of youth.' How well this tenderness sits on the lips of a monster who, for several months, has been sending the flower of his countrymen to swell the pile of corpses before our lines at Verdun. In ordering and organising these massacres, this young brute, with whom rests the main responsibility for the frightful scourge that has fallen on the world, must have known that whether Verdun was or was not a tactical error, at the price of oceans of blood—he still could not vanquish us. He has merely been saving his own ugly face. And for this, he has sent to their death all this number of his own people for whom he weeps to-day. The little brute!

"And the abject hypocrite adds: 'It is not only for German lives thus wasted that we mourn. We weep for everyone.' The father has been weeping quite a long time, so they say; and now the son is joining in. Then, after a tirade as to his regret that so many forces could not have been turned to the benefit of humanity instead of to its destruction, he proceeds: 'We are all tired of this bloodshed. We want peace; but the world has lost its head.' At last, then, the admission escapes him, while he sweats with fear. And his last word is: 'A mortal danger hangs over my country. Over his country? Ay, and over his own head and those of his accomplices, whose skin will presently have to answer, before the tribunal of civilised nations, for all the crimes committed during these years of night—aye.'

M. Rondet-Saint continues bitterly: "Reading these words, I feel a disgust to think that I have ever set eyes on or spoken with this opprobrium of humanity. It was at Kiel in 1906. I was then President of the Commission of Navigation of the Yacht Club of France, and was delegated to represent that body at the Kiel Regatta. After an official dinner I was presented to the Crown Prince. I had the impression, in face of this bony, rosy-cheeked bobby, of being in the presence of one of those nonentities of spoiled children, such as may be seen in abundance in the 'Smart' world of any country. I should have smiled at anyone who had then prophesied that this amorphous creature would one day be the cause of the most formidable events that the earth has witnessed."

M. Rondet-Saint, then sums up various instances—whereof he has personal proof—of the deliberate plot which the Crown Prince party entered into against civilisation, and concludes: "From being the arrogant and implacable assailant, brand and mailed, that thief of two years ago, he has to-day become fearful and prayerful; he makes excuses for himself; he moans; he has become melancholy. A good sign! Perhaps the most characteristic sign of our coming victory. The hand of destiny approaches the decisive hour!"

Imports and Exports.
The Importation and Exportation Ordinance has been further amended by additions to and deletions from the several headings.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 20, 1892.)

The Dollar.
January 20.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/11 1/2.

Duke of Clarence's Death.
January 15.—A *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, published this afternoon, states for general information that—"His Excellency the Governor has this morning received with profound regret a telegram from the Secretary of State announcing the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale at 9.30 on the 14th inst."

Cardinal Manning.
January 16.—Cardinal Manning is dead.

"Things Chinese."
January 16.—We have received from Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., a copy of "Things Chinese," a new and most interesting book from the able pen of Mr. J. Dyer Ball, of the Hongkong Civil Service, and author of a number of very useful Chinese educational works. Mr. Dyer Ball's latest contribution to current literature gives more information on various subjects connected with China than all the previous publications in the same direction combined, and we shall be greatly surprised if it does not obtain a very widespread popularity.

The Opium Farm.
January 18.—This article is written for the special edification of the Colonial Treasurer (Mr. Know-all Mitchell-Jones) and the other official hawks of the Legislative Council who supported that budding Pitt in forcing into law the discreditable abortion known as the new Opium Ordinance, against the sound experience of the unofficial members:—When the due date arrived in December last for deciding the fate of the Opium Farm for the next three years, the Government, to their blank astonishment no doubt, found that the tenders sent in were "not satisfactory," and so the time for tendering was extended until January 19th—that is to-morrow. And what does the Government expect? Anything more substantially satisfactory than the tenders of a month ago? Anything like \$43,250 per month, as confidently estimated by the Singapore Colonial Treasurer? Anything to justify the wild statements authoritatively made by Mr. Mitchell-Jones in the Legislative Council when, against reason and common-sense, the new Opium Ordinance was being forcibly rammed down the throats of the unofficial members and the Hongkong public? time will show; but, although reluctant to indulge in anything so uncertain as prophecy, we have little hesitation in expressing our very strong opinion that if the highest monthly tender received to-morrow is within twenty per cent. of the talented Colonial Treasurer's vaunted estimate of \$43,250, the Government will have sound reason for self-congratulation. As for Mr. Mitchell-Jones, should his "castles in the air" prove the extravagant myths we anticipate, the question may and ought to arise whether the taxpayers of Hongkong are in any way bound to be so heavily saddled with a highly paid and generally expensive genius who evidently requires a much wider field for the application of his extraordinary abilities in the manipulation of gr. v. 6001 questions.

Bulgarian Military Preparation.
January 18.—Alarm of military preparations are being made in Bulgaria, and stores of arms and ammunition are being laid in at all points. Horses are being imported from Austria and quantities of corn from Serbia.

Bavaria's Mad King.
January 18.—The insanity of that fanny old gentleman, King Otto, of Bavaria, is stated to have taken the form of an illusion that he is a work. In one of the magnificent apartments devoted to his use at the palace of Forsterried he has laboriously constructed a gigantic nest, every stick and straw of which he has conveyed to the spot in his mouth.

KAISER TO BEGIN KING-MAKING.

Rumanian Monarch's Brother as a New Sovereign.

Galatz (via Rousis), Dec. 7.—The main Rumanian army, after over 100 days' unceasing fighting, has been compelled to retire to a new defensive line north of Bacarest. The German effort seems to have spent itself, and the enemy's offensive is now lacking in vigour.

Prisoners made by the Rumanians are showing signs of physical exhaustion. Stray German patrols are wandering about the country. A number of these raiding bands have been cut off and captured.

Certain Rumanian politicians of the Conservative party with noted Germanophile tendencies, in remaining with the enemy's are aiming at the deposition of King Ferdinand, and proclaiming his elder brother, Prince Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, King of Rumania. The usurper of the Crown is advancing with the main German invading army, and issued a proclamation at Orsova himself, in which he declares himself to be the rightful heir to the Rumanian throne.

Conspirators are seeking to undermine the loyalty of the army by offering grants of land to officers and men who are prepared to embrace Buchian and desert the cause of their rightful Sovereign. The Germanophiles contemplate the confiscation of the lands of Rumanian nobles who have been faithful to the Entente.

The destruction of oil wells and distilleries is complete in the threatened area.

Prince Wilhelm, who is stated to be the German candidate for the throne of Rumania, formally renounced his succession to this sovereignty in 1886, when he was 22. He is now 62, being a nephew of the late King Carol of Rumania and the eldest son of the late Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, who was nominally the head of the house of Hohenzollern, the Kaiser belonging to a younger branch. Prince Wilhelm was married for a second time last year to a Bavarian Princess. He is an infantry General, and it is probably he who in a proclamation at Orsova said he had come to punish his "felon of a younger brother," meaning King Ferdinand.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Companies Warned.
It is notified that on the expiration of three months, the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—The Wa On Company, Limited; The Wing Hung Steamship Company, Limited.

In that nest he squats almost the entire day, with feathers stuck in his long, thick hair and beard, while he chatters in imitation of the "clapping" of a stork whenever any one approaches.

Funeral of Prince Albert.
Victor.

January 20.—At half past two to-day a funeral parade was held on the Cricket Ground, in the presence of H.E. the Governor, H.E. the General, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, official and unofficial. The appearance, were formed up at 2.30 p.m. on the Cricket Ground in the following order:—25th Company Royal Artillery, Hongkong Company, R. E. 25th Company, 1st Bat. The King's Shropshire L.I., 1st Bat. Princess Louise's A. and S. Highlanders, the Asiatic Artillery (with guns), the Chinese Co. Submarine Miners. On the arrival of Sir W. Robinson, the troops presented arms, after which His Excellency, with Mr. General Barker, inspected the various companies. The order was then given for a Royal salute, followed by the "Dead March" from Saul, played by the combined bands of the Shropshire L.I., the A. and S. Highlanders, and the Imperials, stationed in the centre of the ground. On the conclusion, the whole body of men marched off the field, and at three o'clock the procession commenced to the 20th Company, where the remains of the Prince were deposited in the vault.

GIRLS'

Yesterday.

tribution of St. Stephen's School took place in the Bishop's Hall, the Bishop presiding. The prizes were distributed by the Rev. W. H. Griffin, Principal, and Mr. C. Gerken, Church Mission.

read his report, and said:

At the first time, of Va and LVI Hongkong Local Examination.

We have ceased to have any more pupils for the year, and have most satisfactory Form V. b more thoroughly and slowly.

of the Local Examination candidates at the examination in 1916; two juniors, All four students, Li Yung Po Ming, Loh Yung Kam Yuet, passed.

They all marks in: Scripture, dictation, grammar, geography, history and

Three distinctions in Scripture, and three in Li Shuk Ching, of the school last year.

with Honours, and good in all branches.

We naturally re-distinction should be three students in Scripture, the subject which has been in our school curriculum table and is the one which we build up.

Needlework should be a subject which is lightly overlooked in a school. It has had special care put into it for years and under Miss Upson has been thoroughly taught.

We invite in of this and all other of handwork which are in the Guest Room for the year.

Two other successful directions I should like to mention those gained by Sun Yung and Ng Shuk Hing, awarded two out of the three at the Ministering League Bazaar in the year.

for beautiful needlework of other branch of our school should like to call attention to the Chinese girls who are under the patronage of Mr. Lo Yung and his staff.

It will do all in their power to encourage attendance at the afternoon classes, for with thorough study of the Classics no Chinese girl can consider her education complete.

Of our old girls, I like to mention the name of Yung Yat Kwan, who while in school passed her Senior Examination in 1914.

She has passed her parents in Peking and passed there into Miss Smith's school. After a year's hard work at extra classes such as French, Latin, mathematics, she succeeded in getting on fifth on the list of girls who entered for the Waikato Scholarship examination.

which has now taken her as far as America. We were all proud of her success and felt no one in the school so much deserved the honour she won.

For the special reason that she has been an outstanding example in this school of a courageous spirit. Having once failed in her Senior Examination she was plucky enough to take it again the following year.

We all therefore rejoice in her present good fortune, and knowing that her life is dedicated to God and her country we feel all will be well for her in her new surroundings.

but we do not advise other students of this college to necessarily follow her abroad. We would rather hope to see the University of Hongkong in the near future opening its doors to women students and offering to those who are free to study, the advantages of some higher courses of study.

The girls of China would then be able to pursue their education while still under the protecting influences of their own home and country. Was it possible some such thought as this prompted Mr. Ho Fook, when a few weeks ago he made his generous offer to St. Stephen's Girls' College? I refer to the sum of \$1,000 in War Loan Bonds which he has presented as a scholarship to the girl who passes

best in the school in her Summer examinations. This is the first offer of its kind which has ever come our way and it has in no little manner inspired us with courage, for it speaks to us, with no uncertain sound, of the staunch support of our Chinese friends. I should therefore like to take this present opportunity of publicly thanking the kind donor of this scholarship in the name of the staff and students of the College, whose work it will so stimulate.

After the presentation of the prizes Mrs Sandeman addressed the gathering, expressing appreciation of the work of the pupils, and her pleasure at being permitted to present the prizes. She suggested that information be imparted to the girls on the work of the British Army and Navy, and the cause that they were fighting for, to which Chinese had subscribed so handsomely.

The Bishop thanked Mrs Sandeman for her services, and agreed with her remarks. He was sure that Miss Griffin would take the hint Mrs Sandeman had given and would endeavour to let the girls know how very much they owed to the British Army and Navy at the present time. In connection with Miss Griffin's hint in the report as to the need for other school premises His Lordship agreed that the strain of teaching under the present conditions was great. He threw out a challenge that, if the friends of the school would raise \$50,000 in the course of the next fortnight, he would undertake to see that the school was removed to more suitable premises very near to the playground. The new premises would be their own, whereas for the present premises they were paying high rent. In conclusion he moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sandeman for presenting the prizes.

Mr. Gerken seconded the vote, stating that they were grateful to Mrs. Sandeman. The report had mentioned her interest in the school, and he was sure that it was deep and sincere. It was pleasing to know that those occupying high places in Hongkong had the time and the will to go amongst them, take part in their proceedings and encourage them.

A pretty bouquet was presented to Mrs. Sandeman and cheers given for her and the other visitors.

The National Anthem concluded the gathering.

Prize List.

After the reading of the report, Mrs Sandeman distributed the prizes as follows:

LVI—Head of Form and so Head of School, Doris Loh; Form Prizes and Scripture, Doris Loh; Ethel Li (Arithmetic); Kwok S. Man (Drawing) and Mary Choy.

Va—Head of Form, Peach Bow; Eileen Loh (Scripture); Nina Leung (Arithmetic); Shiu Wai Sheung (Drawing); Tso Shuk Ki (in Summer Examination) and Ng Sui Leu (in Summer Examination).

Vb—Ma Hon Fu (Head of Form, Scripture and Chinese); Lam Sui Yee (Arithmetic and Chinese); Ip Wai Chun (Drawing); Kwok W. Uen; Lam Hing Huen; Ue San Chun; Ng Shuk Hing; Mary Ho Tung; Kitty Lee; Chan Ying and Nancy Ho.

IVa—Siu Yuk Ching (Head of Form and Scripture); Cheuk Siu Yuen (Arithmetic); Wong Hing So (Arithmetic); Isabel Wong (Drawing); Doris Leung; Phyllis Ho; Dong Pek King and Wan Lai Ching, Prize.

IVb—Lo Tak Ching (Head of Form, and Chinese); Cheun Kit Hing (Scripture); Lui Yuk Fung (Drawing); Pansy Wong; Ng Sui Ling; and Lily Cheung.

III—Liang Ue Shang (Head of Form); Chan Kit Fong (Scripture); Li Tak Hing (Chinese); Chan Chun; Ho Ching Wai; Ho Hem Wai; Li Sum Hing; Leung A. Wai; Chui Yan Wa, and Ku Ching Fan.

IIb—Chan Ching Yee (Head of Form, Arithmetic); Lai Sau Ha (Scripture, Arithmetic); Liang Chong Shang; Teang Wai Luen; Luk Hang To; Luk Sing Cheung; and Wan Tso King.

II—Oliver Middleton-Smith (Remove, Arith., Comp.); Dudley Franklin (Remove, Dictation, Composition); Lam Tu Fung (Head of Form, Reading, Handwork); Esther Kotewall (Scripture, Object Lessons); Tso Chong Neo (Object Lesson, Writing).

X—Sui Yin (Head of Form, Number, Writing); Sui Wai (Handwork); Phoebe Kotewall.

Chinese K.G. II—Kwok Wai Fan and Lo Kai Ching.

Ia—Choy Wai Haan and Chan Kuen Tai.

Ib—Choy Wai Chung and Chan Mui Haan.

Hongkong Local Examination Certificates—Senior Examination, passed with Honours; Li Shuk Ching, and Yung Po Ming, Junior Examinations, Lo Mo Tu and Choy Kam Yuet.

COMPANY REPORTS.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.

The twenty-eighth report of the General Agents of the above Company to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at 11.30 o'clock on Monday, January 29, is as follows:—

The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amount to \$68,863.87. From this amount an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share has already been paid and after writing off Directors' and Auditors' fees it is now proposed to pay a Final Dividend of \$3.25 per share making a total dividend for the twelve months of \$5.25 per share, and to carry forward the balance \$2,683.87 to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. J. W. C. Bonner having resigned, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. A. O. Long were invited to fill the vacancies, and these appointments now require confirmation. Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and Mr. C. S. Gubbay now retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith who now retires, and offers himself for re-election.

The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.

The third report of the Board of Directors of the above Company to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at 11.45 o'clock on Monday, January 29, is as follows:—

The net profits for that period, including \$8,570.00 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts amounts to \$85,269.57.

It is now proposed to pay a dividend of \$7.00 per share absorbing \$70,000.00 and after writing off Directors' and Auditors' fees there remains a balance of \$11,119.57 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

The twenty-eighth report of the Board of Directors of the above company to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at noon on Monday, January 29, is as follows:—

The net profits for the period, including \$54,160.12 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges amount to \$415,855.05. From this amount an interim dividend of \$3.50 per share has already been paid.

It is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$3.50 per share and after writing off Managing Directors' fees there remains a balance of \$40,536.40 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. C. S. Gubbay now retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith and O. Bernard Brown who now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.

The twenty-eighth report of the Board of Directors of the above company, to the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., at 12.15 o'clock on Monday, January 29, is as follows:—

The net profit for the year, including \$68,324.37 brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, amount to \$71,762.42. It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the paid up capital, after providing for which and writing off Directors' and Auditors' fees there remains a balance of \$64,037.42 to be carried to the credit of a new Profit and Loss Account.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

UNION CHURCH.

Year's Labour by Ladies' Working Party.

The Union Church Record contains the following:—The working party has had a very successful year of hard work. Meetings have been held every Thursday morning and during the first half of the year meetings were held on Monday afternoons as well. The Thursday morning meeting has been very well attended, especially during the colder weather.

During the year \$1,136 has been subscribed for the purchase of materials, but this has not been sufficient to keep all our workers busy and we have been glad to avail ourselves from time to time of materials supplied by the War Charities Committee.

Many letters of grateful appreciation have been received from the recipients of our parcels. These have gone to the Scottish Horse, the Argyle and Highland Highlanders, the Highland Clearing Station, the Hospital ship St. Andrew, the 21st General Hospital, Alexandria, the British Prisoners of war in Germany and individually to the B. G. A. men who recently left Hongkong.

The following articles have been made:—1,000 pairs of socks, 525 shirts, 290 milk covers, 172 caps, 118 eye bandages, 88 pairs of surgical stockings, 63 pairs of knee caps, 62 pairs of cuffs and mittens, 57 mufflers, 52 bed jackets, 48 handkerchiefs, 38 suits of pyjamas, 14 cholera belts, 1,070 rolled bandages. A large number of towels and cigarettes have also been sent. To maintain this record in 1917 we need the help of every woman in the Church. There is also a Junior Working Party, consisting of girls from the age of six upwards. The work takes the form of crocheted quilts for a soldiers' hospital and one of these has been sent through the medium of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild. Another is now being made. The meetings are held at irregular intervals according to arrangement, but much of the work is done at home. It is to be desired that every girl in the church should help in this matter, and Mrs. Macdonald will gladly give work to any who has not already begun.

Directors.—Mr. C. S. Gubbay and Hon. Mr. E. Shellim now retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and O. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who now retire, and are recommended for re-election.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

Owing to the prevalence of SMALL-POX among the Chinese Population the Public are advised not to visit the New Year Fair.

D. W. TRATMAN, Head of Sanitary Department, Hongkong, 19th January, 1917.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BY EUROPEAN FIRM, A COMPEADORE must be able to supply sufficient Securities. Write to 1245 o/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yaumatei Service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1917.

ADAM GIBSON, Secretary.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
PYJAMAS
\$6.00
Per suit, 3 Suits for \$16.50.
MACKINTOSH
A CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Powell Ltd
TEL. 346
THE SMARTEST.
OF
LADIES' FOOTWEAR
NOW ON SHOW.
EVENING, SEMI-EVENING, AND SPORTING SHOES.
SMART BOOTS.
ETC. ETC.

TONE ABOVE ALL TONE
COLUMBIA
DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS
Played On any Instrument Will Prove a Tone--
Revelation. Call and hear the latest.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:--
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.
D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S
PERFECTION
SCOTCH.
AVOID IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS:--
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
TEL. NO. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

NINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences & carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

Yok Building, Tel. 1574.

Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including

ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large

Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian

Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to— Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

SUNDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

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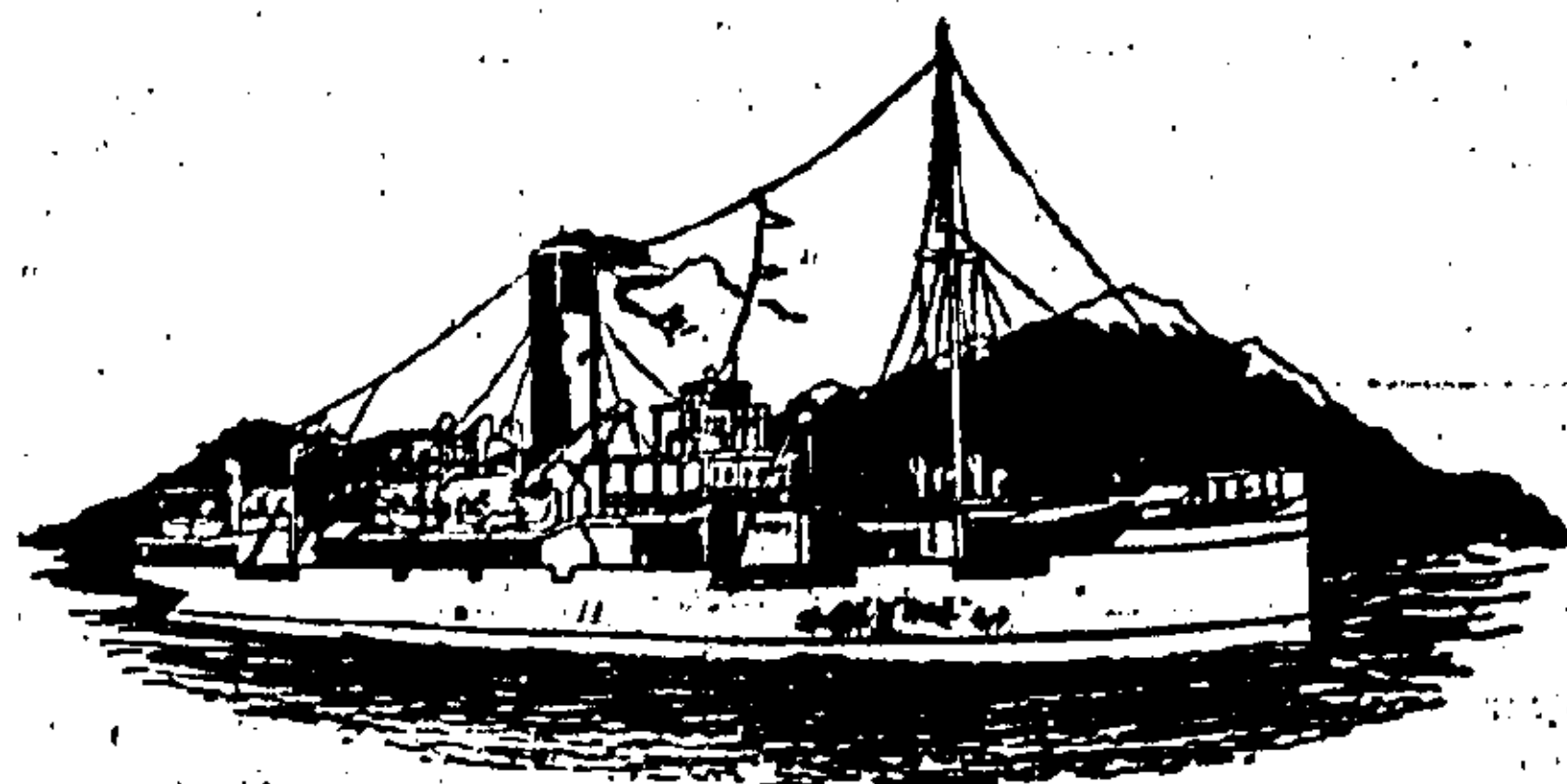
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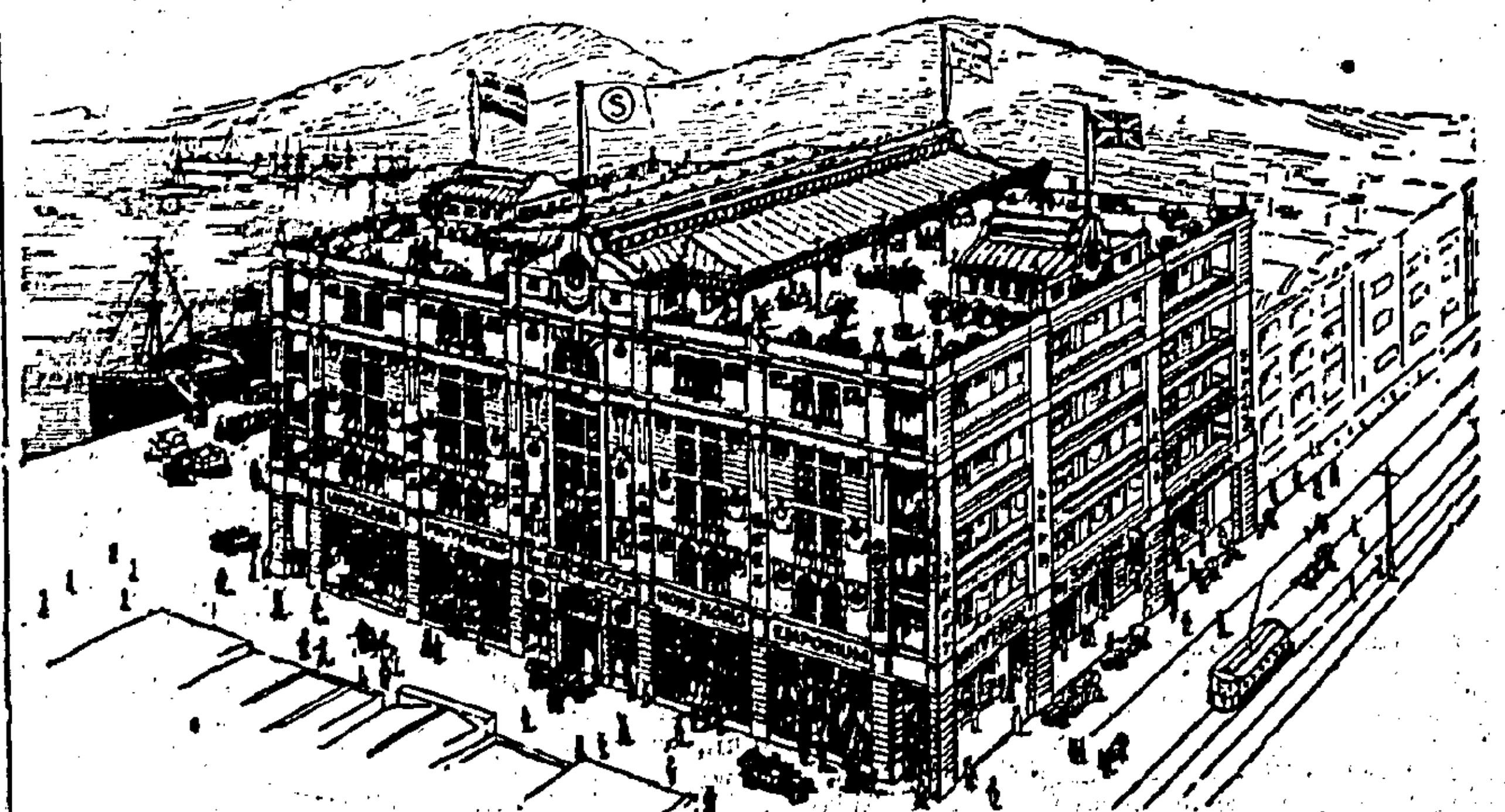
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From 15th Jan. to 21st Jan., 1917.

		High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.			High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.
Mon.	15	10.15	5.15	Mon.	15	10.15	5.15
Tue.	16	10.15	5.15	Tue.	16	10.15	5.15
Wed.	17	10.15	5.15	Wed.	17	10.15	5.15
Thur.	18	10.15	5.15	Thur.	18	10.15	5.15
Fri.	19	10.15	5.15	Fri.	19	10.15	5.15
Sat.	20	10.15	5.15	Sat.	20	10.15	5.15
Sun.	21	10.15	5.15	Sun.	21	10.15	5.15

m morning. a afternoon.

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FULL COURT.

The Story of a Bogus Action.

The Hongkong Full Court, of Appeal opened this morning at the Supreme Court, when there was only one case for hearing, this being a claim for \$10,000 made by a widow against the Bank of Canton. The judges present were Sir Haviland de Saumarez (President), Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice) and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Puisne Judge).

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. O., and Mr. C. G. Albaster (instructed by Mr. R. O. Faithfull) appeared for the appellants, whilst Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented respondents.

The story of the case, as outlined by Mr. Sharp is an interesting one. The appellant is the widow and administratrix of a despoised of the Bank and she is claiming repayment by the Bank of the sum of \$10,000 deposited by her late husband. On August 26 and 27, 1913, her husband, Lau Chui-tin, an officer in the Chinese Army, deposited in the Bank two sums of \$8,000, and \$2,000 but on September 21 of the same year he was executed at Canton for political reasons, leaving the sum in the bank as his sole estate. This the widow left in the Bank, and when she next applied for payment it had been drawn out by others under an order of the Hongkong Court. Then comes the story of a bogus action, by which the money had been obtained. On October 6, 1913, an action was brought in the Original Court of Hongkong by one Chin Kee, who claimed from one named Lau Chui-tin, said to be living at 137, Queen's Road, the sum of \$13,000, due on certain promissory notes. The writ of the action was personally served by the Court bailiff on one calling himself Lau Chui-tin, at the address given, and, owing to the non-appearance in Court of the man when the case came on, judgment was given for the plaintiff. It was then that garnishee proceedings were instituted, which might have been fraudulent or not.

Sir William Rees Davies (interrupting):—In the Court below it was generally agreed that the action was a bogus one.

Mr. Sharp, continuing, said that on October 22 a garnishee order nisi was obtained, and a little later the order was made absolute, so that the money in the Canton Bank was paid out to the plaintiff in the case, upon an order of the Court. That was the last they knew of that case. It was some time after this that the widow, who had been ignorant of all these other proceedings, applied to the Bank for her money and found that it had been paid out. The money was clearly not due to the man who had obtained it, and the widow sued the Bank for the return of the money. When the case was tried by the Chief Justice, he gave judgment for the Bank, because the money was paid out by them to the order of the Court.

There were certain aspects of the case not then ruled upon, and the widow is now appealing against the Chief Justice's decision, on the grounds that the money was paid to a person not entitled to have it.

Mr. Sharp went on to review the many points of the case, which will be continued on Monday.

DISASTROUS YAU MATI FIRE.

Several Houses Gutted.

In the early hours of this morning a fire broke out in a small paper shop at Yau mati. The fire quickly gained a hold, and spread to five three-storeyed houses nearby, comprising mainly the Yee Fong Chan restaurant, which was soon gutted. The flames were so fierce that tongues of fire shot across the road and the conflagration spread to three houses there also.

The Fire Brigade arrived in the scene quickly, and after battling with the flames for some considerable time, arrested their progress and prevented further damage. There was no loss of life.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

Regulations Concerning Cracker-firing.

In view of the approaching Chinese New Year, it is notified by the Police that permission is given for crackers to be fired as follows:—

Within those portions of the City of Victoria and the Kowloon Peninsula bounded by the following limits:—

City of Victoria: South.—Bonham Road. North.—The Praya. West.—Western Street. East.—Sai Street and Morrison Street. Queen's Road East from Royal Naval Hospital entrance to Kennedy Road, by Kennedy Road to a line running through Hing Wan Street, down Stone Nullah Lane to Wanchai Road and Tai Wo Street to Praya East, along Praya East to Burrows Street and by Burrows Street to the Gas Works, Wanchai Road. Wanchai Market and both sides of the street are included in these limits.

Kowloon Peninsula: North.—Austin Road, from the briquette works to the junction with Nathan Road. South.—Peking Road. East.—Carnarvon Road. West.—Canton Road, between Peking Road and Austin Road.

On Monday, the 22nd January, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.; and on Tuesday, the 23rd January, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. On Monday, the 20th January, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Within those portions of the City of Victoria and the Kowloon Peninsula (South of a line running from the Junction of Nan-king Street and Temple Street, Yau mati, to the boundary of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 40) not comprised in the above limits, with the exception hereafter mentioned:—From 4 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd January, till 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th January, and on Monday, the 29th January, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. No cracker-firing will be permitted in Ice House Lane, Daddell Street, or in the lanes leading out of Daddell Street for a distance of 80 yards from Queen's Road.

Cracker-firing is to be strictly confined to the times named above, both within and without the prescribed area; and both sides of all streets, or parts of streets named as the boundaries above, are to be considered as within the prescribed area.

No burning cracker or other fire is to be thrown above the head or near any person or inflammable material, and all reasonable precaution must be taken against accident, as every one is liable for damages arising from his carelessness.

The firing of crackers is not to be carried on in the vicinity of places of Christian worship during Divine Service.

The Police will have strict orders to summon or arrest persons firing crackers in contravention of the foregoing restrictions.

The firing of bombs is strictly prohibited.

MUSICAL APPRECIATION.

Lecture by Mr. Denman Fuller.

There was a large attendance, including H. E. the Governor and Lady May, Sir Charles Eliot and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, at Mr. Denman Fuller's last lecture on "Musical Appreciation" the collection for the Fund for Blind Sailors and Soldiers amounting to over \$60.

The next lecture (to which all are invited, whether members of the Institute or not) will be on Monday next, at the Helena May Institute, at 5.30 p.m., when Mr. Denman Fuller will speak of and play several pieces of the more popular type; especial mention will be made of some common faults in their interpretation, and how to avoid these faults. Debussy's "Garden in the Rain" (Modern French) and Liszt's "Hunting Song" (Modern British) will also be played and spoken of. As at the previous lectures, a collection will be made on behalf of the Fund for Blind Sailors and Soldiers, which is in urgent need of support.

THE VERDUN VICTORY.

A Vivid Story of the French Drive.

The *Oregonian*, of Portland, Oregon, the ablest pro-ally paper of the western States of America, publishes the following:—

Paris, Dec. 16.—Although there has been a lively bombardment along the entire front north of Verdun, from the Meuse to the Woivre, over which the French swept in their advance of yesterday, no counter-attack was delivered by the Germans during the night, says to-day's War office statement.

Four French divisions engaged in yesterday's attack took prisoner soldiers belonging to every regiment of five German divisions, the statement adds.

As to his last act before assuming the chief command of the French armies on the western front, General Nivelle smashed the German lines east of the Meuse along a front of six miles. The victory advanced the French positions two miles, and they are now within a short distance of where the Germans stood at the outset of the great Verdun drive. The military authorities describe the victory as complete and crushing, and carried out without a hitch.

Since his last great stroke, when the blood-soaked ruins of Forts Vaux and Douaumont fell once more into the hands of Verdun's defenders, General Nivelle has been quietly preparing to push his advantage by an attack on a larger scale. Men and guns had been assembled, shells piled and everything was in readiness for the moment when the general should see his opportunity. Then the blow fell like a thunderbolt. A terrific artillery preparation flung the German defences, then the guns were elevated and threw a curtain of steel behind which the infantry from every trench from Pepper Hill to beyond Damloup dashed forward on an enemy still stunned by the bombardment.

One after another, Vacherauville and Louvemont villages, Chambray farm and the Hardaumont and Bezonvaux works fell without the defenders having time to carry away either guns or material, and prisoners began to stream steadily rearward to positions prepared for their reception.

The weather, according to hitherto accepted notions, was all against the offensive. It was wet and misty and the French officers believe that this fact undoubtedly led the Germans to miscalculate the probability of attack.

The large number of prisoners, according to latest advices nearly 3,000, is an indication of the surprise nature of the onset.

The French plan of attack was drawn up by General Nivelle, now the commander-in-chief, with the concurrence of General Petain, who at the time was his superior officer. The assault proper was left to General Mangin. It was made by five divisions or close to 100,000 men, under command of such leaders as General De Maude and General De Passage.

The front, which the French infantry held held since the recapture of Douaumont and Vaux, ran thus:—

The southern slopes of Pepper Hill, east of the Meuse between Bras and Vacherauville; Hardaumont wood, Hardaumont quarries, the region north of the village, Fort Douaumont, the quarries northeast of Fort Douaumont, the small wood southeast of Fort Douaumont, Hardaumont wood, the village of Vaux and the fort of Vaux. Behind that line General Nivelle had distributed groups of powerful batteries, which for 70 hours before the attack hammered German positions, particularly those on Pepper Hill and at Hardaumont and Bezonvaux.

Promptly at 10 a.m. the five attacking divisions, each of which covered a front of one and one-quarter miles, advanced behind the screen fire of guns of all calibers. They swarmed rapidly into the German trenches. The German troops in these positions, surprised by the suddenness of the attack, offered comparatively little resistance.

In the village of Vacherauville, where the Germans had installed a quantity of machine guns, the struggle was sharp but none the less short. More to the east the French formations charged the slopes of Pepper hill, carrying all before them. As they rushed to the attack the soldiers cheered and from time to time the machine-guns, roared by the strong-throated poilus, could be heard above the chorus of the cannon.

With Vacherauville and Pepper Hill lost, it became evident to the Germans that resistance would be futile, and they retired in fairly good order. On the Vacherauville-Besumont road, however, French troops suddenly appeared in the rear of the Germans. The French had crept along a small ravine running from Pepper Hill to the road. On seeing the French the Germans bolted, throwing away rifles, knapsacks and pouches. From the top of the hill the French could see them running and, shouting with joy, they dashed after them.

Half an hour later the French reached the extremity of the Louvemont crest, close to the village of the same name. There they joined hands with the formations which had started from Hardaumont wood and had progressed almost as rapidly along the eastern side of Pepper Hill and the Bar-Louvemont road. Louvemont was stormed out of hand and a large contingent of prisoners was rounded up. By this time the Germans were surrendering freely all along the line and the communication trenches were choked with prisoners going to the rear.

East of Louvemont, another division reached the Louvemont-Auzannes road. South of the angle formed by this road at the southeastern horn of Fossees wood a sharp tussle took place for possession of Hill 372, but here again the Germans went down before the vigorous efforts of their assailants, abandoning the ground and leaving many dead and several hundred prisoners. The advance swept on over Hill 372 as far as Chambray farm, at the other edge of Fossees wood, and carried it.

Northeast of Douaumont the advance of the French troops was equally rapid. The woods of La Bauche and Hazeux and the Hardaumont position were carried successfully. Hardaumont work was completely demolished by shell fire, and could give no support to the German formation, which fell back upon it in disorder. All the woods north of the work were occupied by the French who pushed on as far as the village of Bezonvaux. By 11 o'clock, 20 guns had fallen into the hands of the French; by noon 40 guns; by 5 o'clock 75 had been captured, exclusive of those destroyed.

Having accomplished the task set for him, General Mangin, profiting by the disorganization of the German ranks, caused by the abrupt attack, sent out exploring parties who put out of action most of the guns north of Vacherauville and Louvemont and in Fossees and Chambray wood.

The French front now follows a line running from the north of Vacherauville along the Vacherauville-Ville-Dervent-Chambray road, to the extremity of the Louvemont crest, passes on the other side of Louvemont along the fringe of Fossees wood, then before Chambray and, crossing Chambray wood, goes to the north of Bezonvaux. South of this village and as far as Vaux, the new line follows approximately the Bezonvaux-Damloup road.

The positions recaptured yesterday were lost on February 25.

Pearl White's Escape.

Miss Pearl White, the heroine of Pathe's picture, "The Iron Claw" which is now being shown at the Victoria Theatre, had a very narrow escape from death, or severe injury, when she was playing in the filming of the picture last year. The villain of the piece, Sheldon Lewis, was to stand on the splash-board of a motor car, and whilst the car was going at full speed, snatch up Pearl White as she stood in the road. A successful rehearsal had taken place, but when the incident was being performed for the picture itself, Mr. Lewis failed to hold on to the film actress, with the result that she fell into the road, the wheels of the car passing over her body, although she was dragged along the ground for some distance. Miss White escaped with only a few scratches.

FRANCE'S NEW WAR MINISTER.

A Character Sketch of General Roques.

Upon the departure of the lamented Gallieni from his post as Minister of War at Paris, Briand decided that his successor must not be a "temperament." Gallieni, as the *Vienna Neue Presse* interpreted this episode at the time, was a temperament. The conception of war forced upon the French by the embarrassments of their relation with Germany is artistic rather than scientific. The higher command in the French army is monopolized by artists and not by scientists in the German fashion. General von Bulow, sneered at the French dabbles as "literature." Their cavalry charges were to him "poetry." The French have been replying to this of late, that Verdun on their side was the poetry of war. The Germans went at the vast fortress with their science. The French were "temperaments."

Now Roques was put into the Ministry of War because experience had shown that the Gaellennas at the front and the deputies in the rear can not be managed through the dash of temperament. France has in him one who, while destitute of temperament himself, can make allowance for it in others. Roques is no artist, but he understands artists. He can appeal to their thirst for glory. He can make allowance for their little vanities. He understands the rise and fall of the artist's soul with the waves of its own emotion. He is that paradox of human nature, a cool southerner, unexcitable, yet sympathetic and considerate. Explosions of mood that put Gallieni out of touch at once leave Roques serene. It is significant that since Roques was put at the head of the ministry there have been no scenes with deputies, at least in public, and there have been no sudden resignations in the higher command, no episodes of the kind that were hushed up when Joffre, as the story goes, stripped the decorations from the breast of a traitor of exalted rank. Granting that all this be gossip, it yet places Roques in the scale of human nature.

His essential traits, according to a sketch in *Lechamps* (Paris), are energy, capacity, industry and method. The higher officers like him because he does not "impose himself," he does not prescribe the details of an operation, insist upon a rigid adherence to formulae in the German fashion. The vivacity of the French nature forbids all that, and Roques has the sense to understand it. He is approaching sixty, he has never set up as a brilliant character; he has risen slowly through the grades after the fashion of the plodder, he is in fact the sort of honest soldier that lago was in theory, he has commanded in the tropical possessions of France, as Joffe did, as Gallieni did, and he seems richly to deserve the compliment paid him in the *Temps* as a man whose good sense is of itself to perfect and complete as to amount to genius.

Roques would have to be seen in his own home, with his wife and three young children, to be understood as a human being, the *Figaro* thinks. The newspaper studies of him in Paris make it appear that he is a most domestic character, like all Frenchmen who come from what is called the *Herault* country, and his simplicity expresses the type. His father, indeed, made barrels for a living, and had a family of seven to educate on very modest means. To this day Roques is laughed at for the coat with which he saves pieces of string and folds up blank sheets of paper. He is so careful of his clothes that he never wears a shirt out. He inherited French thrift as a tradition, for the family from which he springs prised, for generations, his competence in very rustic types, and it has been described by Bismarck again and again. Roques might have stepped out of the Balzac atmosphere here but yesterday, says one interpreter of the personality. The ear is large and heavy and long, as having a dove's head, and substantial, with the wide nostrils that denote energy, the straightness of the jaw is solid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

LEST WE FORGET.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The payment by Hongkong of its surplus revenue to the War Fund is an act which must meet with general approval.

Lest, however, the Colony should take to itself too much credit it is well to remember from whom this surplus is obtained.

We are living in peace and luxury, here, paying no war taxes except a small tax on tobacco and a slight increase in the liquor duties, which nobody feels. The surplus and much more is contributed by the OPIUM SMOKERS.

Yours etc.,

PALMAN QUI MERUIT PERAT.

ARMOURD CARS' EXPLOITS.

From icebound Arctic Zone to the Dobrudja.

Probably no unit of the British forces has had more varied experiences than the devoted men belonging to the armoured car squadrons that have been operating with the Russians against the Turks.

Coming from all parts of the British Empire, these squadrons after being ice-bound in the Arctic crossed European Russia, and after performing a remarkable feat of traversing the appalling "roads" of the Caucasus and doing good work against the Turks there, have now appeared side by side with the Russian Rumanian armies in the Dobrudja.

After their first encounter with the Turks (says *Reuter*) the Grand Duke Nicholas sent a special telegram of congratulation and best wishes for the future, while Major-General Nazabekoff also telegraphed expressing his deepest thanks to the "courageous squadron, which has given such valuable help to the troops entrusted to me." The Russian commander added: "The memory of my co-operation with the valiant Englishmen will always remain with me."

A noteworthy incident was an inspection journey of 2,000 miles made by one of the officers beyond Ekzeram and Trebizond, during which time he suffered much from shortage of food and exposure.

Squadrons were dispatched in various directions, one of the which encountered great difficulties. Word was scarce for bridging purposes, and in many places the cars had to be hauled by hand across streams and bogs.

The eye alone expresses intellect, but it is powerful rather than quick. He carries his children about on his shoulder deliberately, stolidly. He helps them to build mud pies gravely. In the theatre, when the whole audience was roaring at a farce, Roques studied the stage seriously, almost painfully. He has no vanity about himself, freely admits that he has no genius and has a capacity for winning an almost idolatrous affection from the people with whom he works. Even his drooliness seems unpremeditated. When a case of wine reached him some years ago he remarked with perfect gravity that he did not drink that vintage himself, but would present it to a friend of his who was a drunkard.

Roques is by no means ashamed of the modest circumstances in which he was reared, nor of the habits of economy which cling to him. In his wanderings about the colonial empire of France, from Dahomy to Madagascar, and from Madagascar to Tonkin, he quite lost the habit of sleeping in a bed. His present that beds are of no use, and he rolls himself up in a blanket on the floor lazily, sleeping for hours, say the *Gazette*, amid deafening uproar. He refused to this day a proposal for the hard bed upon which he was brought up in his native *Herault*. Correspondent of the *Herault*, (Lyon, 1917).

ADMIRALTY TRANSPORTS.

Regulations for Maintenance of Discipline.

The following Regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor for the maintenance of discipline on board Admiralty transports:—

1.—(1) If whilst within the jurisdiction a seaman lawfully engaged in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, to serve on board any British ship belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty:—(a) neglects or refuses without reasonable excuse to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship, or is absent without leave from his ship or from his duty at any time; or (b) joins his ship or is whilst on board his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties of the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded; he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The master, mate or owner of the ship or his agent or any commissioned naval or military officer may with or without the assistance of the local police officers or constables convey on board his ship any seaman who he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under these regulations and may also arrest him without first procuring a warrant, and police officers or constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

(3) No commissioned naval or military officer acting in pursuance of the powers aforesaid shall be liable to any penalty, nor to any action for damages for false imprisonment.

2. If such seaman is brought before a Court on a charge of having committed an offence under these regulations, he shall, if the offence comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of Regulation 1 (1), be liable to the penalties prescribed for each offence in section 221 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and if the offence comes within the provisions of a paragraph (b) of Regulation 1 (1) he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

ALLEGED BANKRUPTCY OFFENCE.

A Question of Bail.

At the Police Court this morning a charge of making a material misstatement after receiving an order in bankruptcy, was preferred against Mai Chay. It is alleged that defendant, in his statement, said that he was indebted to one Sam Hong-tong, in the sum of \$3,500, whereas he was not in fact indebted to complainant in any such sum. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for complainant, and Mr. Agassiz for the defendant.

Mr. Agassiz applied for bail, saying he understood they could put up \$5,000 cash. As his Worship knew, it was Chinese New Year and therefore extremely inconvenient to have such a large sum tied up. He did not think Mr. Bowley would object to the firm Wing Tung Tai going bond in the amount.

Mr. Bowley said now that the name of the firm had been mentioned he would strongly object to anything like cash.

Mr. Agassiz then asked that the bail be \$1,000 cash. Eventually his Worship fixed bail at \$3,000 cash, as bond of \$4,000, and a personal bond.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—SECRETARY.

(Lady or Gentleman) wanted to generally assist the Deputy Superintendent of the Hongkong Police Bureau. (Hours, roughly 10 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.) 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. Apply to Mr. J. O. Jenkins, Principal Police Officer, at the Police Bureau, 4, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS; SA.-SALES; B.-BUYERS; N.-NOMINAL

SHARE REPORT.

REFINERIES—China Sugars have changed hands at \$127 and \$128 each, and \$129 and \$125 for the Malabons, and at the close there are buyers at \$126 for the end of the month. Malabons have been placed at \$37.

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